

## THE BOSS IS DOOMED.

Buck's Decapitation Is Not Far Off Now.

**THE GOOD WORK OF SPEAKER CRISP,**  
Who Got the President's Ear and Whispered a Few Things.

**THE MARSHAL'S VERY RANK RECORD**  
Was Pictured in Graphic Terms, and the President Says the End of Buck Is Near—Other Washington News.

Washington, May 8.—(Special).—The gallows has been set, the knife is aloft and Marshal Buck's official head will fall into the basket before many more suns have set.

Judge Crisp did the prosecution and President Cleveland has condemned the culprit. The day of execution is not distant.

Judge Crisp called at the white house at 6 o'clock this afternoon and dined with the president and Mrs. Cleveland. After dinner, over cigars in the president's private office, they discussed political affairs and matters relating to Georgia. Judge Crisp viewed the removal of Buck as of the foremost importance. He stated to the president that the people of the entire state demanded it. He recited a history of the acts of offensive partisanship committed by Buck and urged his immediate removal.

"I am surprised to hear this," exclaimed the president. "I do not remember that any one has spoken to me on this subject."

Later in the conversation the president added that he believed Attorney General Olney had mentioned the case to him.

After discussing the matter at length, Mr. Cleveland stated that he would act at once. He was somewhat embarrassed as to making an appointment. Personally Mr. Cleveland was inclined to think the appointment of Colonel Renfro would be the best. He remembered that Colonel Renfro had been postmaster at Atlanta under his previous administration and remembered that he had made a good man and was endorsed by both senators, but he understood Colonel Renfro had done splendid work in the last campaign in Georgia that he thought with his well-known ability entitled him to recognition. He has, however, not decided who he should appoint, but he would do so very soon.

The race is between Renfro and Dismuke. Mr. Cleveland and the office seekers.

Mr. Cleveland's wrath at the importunities of the office seekers which he gave way in the circular ordering them to keep off the white house grass, so to speak, and get out of Washington if they know what is good for them has caused the colonels to use a profusion of "damn it" of their own today. The boys are mad, and they are expressing themselves very freely about the hotels and street corners. The members agree with the office seekers, that it is hard, but secretly the able statesmen are laughing in their sleeves, for it has been as hard upon them as upon Mr. Cleveland. While the order will relieve the president it will turn the horse upon the cabinet officers and they will have their hands more full now than ever. The boys are here, and they are going to have the offices or know the reason why. It is the western and northern crowd here now. They have a better knowledge of the successful way of getting offices than the southern boys. They drop in early, file an application, make a brief but strong pull and then go home until the plums are ripe, when they return to catch them. The southern hunters came early and remained until their finances were exhausted. Now, the northern hunters are ripe and falling, but few of them are here. They are at home broke and discouraged. The northern and westerners never get discouraged. They fix their eye upon an office and hold it there until the office is gone, then—they go for another. After all, the president's order will work no hardship upon the deserving office seekers. The men who have the endorsements of their senators and representatives stand a better chance now than they did before the order was issued. The order simply means that Mr. Cleveland has come to the conclusion that he bit off more than he could chew himself, and that he will now return to the old plan of filling the offices upon the recommendation of senators and representatives. He has decided to let the representatives of the people select from the people they represent the men to fill the offices apportioned to those people. That he has made this decision means action.

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another man, when Mr. Rawlins flew into a rage and resigned his seat in congress, stating that he would not submit to being bulldozed in such a way by the blanky blank blanked fellow in the white house. Mr. Rawlins has sent his resignation to the clerk of the house.

**THE SHUT-OUT ORDER.**

Politicians Say It Makes Official Patronage a Closed Corporation.

Washington, May 8.—The president's order closing the white house to office seekers formed the chief topic of conversation among the politicians today. The expressions regarding it varied in character according to the condition of the speaker. Senators and representatives with large and active constituencies were inclined to favor the president's stand, for it relieved them of a great deal of pressure from importunate followers, whose needs must be presented to the president and their claims for office advocated. At the same time, the proclamation is not taken to apply as a bar to senators.

**Politicians Do Not Like It.**

The politicians say that the order will have the effect of making a close corporation of the patronage system by giving senators and representatives the sole right to talk with the president about appointments. The president will be thus barred from hearing the voice of the people at large on the fitness of candidates for forward for appointment for office.

In opposition to these opinions, some arguments are advanced on the president's side of the case. It is urged that he has borne with patience the personal solicitations of the people for two months; that as a matter of fact the personal presence of the applicants is seldom necessary. Papers and endorsements are filed in the cases of offices for which the majority of his claimers have been applicants and action is taken upon the papers alone in the case alone. The president cannot remember even the names of the persons who seek personal interviews with him, to say nothing of the claims put forth. It is argued that the denial of personal interviews does not cut off the right of citizens to make endorsements or put forward candidates. They may file all the papers they wish to, and when the question of filling a certain office comes up, the claims of each applicant will be given attention.

**Senator Vance Endorses It.**

Senator Vance, who called at the white house this morning for a moment, endorsed the president's new order. He said it would relieve the president and senators of a great deal of pressure upon them, exerted by the office seekers, which, while it consumed valuable time, did not benefit the applicants, for personal interviews rarely amount to anything at a time like this when the president sees so many persons in the course of a day.

It is stated on the best of authority that the order of the president was decided upon at the cabinet meeting last Friday. The president said that he now had more important business which demanded his attention, than he had during the entire four years of his previous administration. He said that he had no time to devote himself to the matters of the office seekers, and that he was continually demanding that he importune him for position. The president said that he had no time to devote himself to the matters of the office seekers, and that he was continually demanding that he importune him for position.

**Called on His Private Secretary.**

The full result of the president's order closing his door to office seekers was not apparent at the white house today. Monday is reserved by Mr. Cleveland for the uninterrupted attention to public business outside of interviews. His only visitors this morning were Secretaries Gresham and Lamont, who spent some time in Mr. Cleveland's private room.

But a public effect of the president's statement was the increased attendance of callers on Private Secretary Tilden. Many of them called, so they said, "merely to pay their respects" to several left "P. O." cards for Mr. Cleveland to show him that they appreciated to its fullest extent the hint conveyed in the closing sentence of his order that the "applicants for office will only prejudice their prospects by remaining in Washington to await results."

It can be stated on authority that the president decided to issue the statement without consultation with any one. He did not even ask the opinion of members of his cabinet. The new rulings were practically decided on at Mr. Cleveland's private room. The president has contemplated the innovation for some time, delay in action being probably due to the hope that the rush for office through personal calls would cease.

**Fell in the Public Line.**

A number of persons who called to "merely pay their respects" to the president, today, postponed the calls they contemplated making during office hours and fell in the line of the general public who are received by Mr. Cleveland in the East room on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 o'clock. The reception consists merely in handshaking and passing along to make room for others. Even Dr. Byron Sunderland, who is master of the Presbyterian church, and who officiated at the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, did not presume on his intimacy with the president, but waited until the president was alone.

It is believed that one effect of the new order of things will be to send applicants in increased numbers to the various cabinet officers and through from the executive departments today this result has already become apparent.

**YESTERDAY'S APPOINTMENTS.**

**A Majority of Them Were United States**

Washington, May 8.—The president today announced the following appointments:

H. W. Smith, of Utah, associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Utah.

Everett E. Ellinwood, of Arizona, attorney of the United States for the territory of Arizona.

Marshals of the United States—John S. McNelly, of Mississippi, for the southern district of Mississippi; Nat M. Brigham, of Utah, for the territory of Utah; William K. Meade, of Arizona, for the territory of Arizona.

**Watching the Nicaragua Revolution.**

Washington, May 8.—The disturbed condition of affairs in Nicaragua will probably result in the United States sending a war vessel to the west coast of that country. Such action is being considered by Secretary Gresham, and if the revolution assumes the proportions that now seem imminent, he will request Secretary Herbert to send one of his ships to the scene of trouble. No information has been received at the state department concerning the uprising since Consul Agent Holman was recently there. Newspaper accounts, however, show the administration that the affair is of no mean dimensions.

**White Settling with His Creditors.**

New York, May 8.—S. V. White, whose failure was recently announced at the stock exchange, sent the following communication to the president of the exchange today:

"Please announce to the members of the exchange that I have collected from brokers in the exchange who are doing business for me, sufficient balances that I am able to pay the 25 percent of my adjusted differences to members who are my creditors. If they send statements to my office tomorrow morning I will send checks as above."

**Why Mr. Rawlins Resigned.**

J. L. Rawlins, delegate from Utah to the fifty-third congress, has resigned. Mr. Rawlins came to Washington several weeks ago to see about appointments in his territory. He was urging a man for secretary of the territory. Mr. Cleveland appointed

## THE LAW TRIUMPHS

And the Back of Whitecapism in Mississippi Has Been Broken.

**A MOMENTOUS DAY AT BROOKHAVEN.**  
The Governor Was There and Addressed the Crowd.

**THE WHITE CAP LEADERS PLEAD GUILTY**  
And Each Is Sentenced to Two Years in the Penitentiary—Others Will Follow Suit in the Near Future.

Brookhaven, Miss., May 8.—(Special).—Whitecapism received its death blow in south Mississippi today. Since the mob came to town last Thursday for the purpose of liberating the indicted white caps in jail, and attempted to assassinate the judge of the court when he threw himself in the breach, the community has been in a fever of excitement and a fresh assault was expected at any moment. The danger was thought to be so imminent yesterday that the sheriff deemed it best to reinforce the citizen soldiery by telegraphing Governor Stone for two companies of state troops, which came down and went on duty at the jail last night. As today was the day for which the white caps trials had been set, it was expected on all sides that there would reach a crisis. Numerous reports had been received that the attack would be renewed just before daylight or during the day. Governor Stone, who hurried to the scene of the trouble when the first outbreak occurred, had promised to return and address the people today in support of law and order.

**The People Come to Town.**

Contrary to general expectation, no outbreak occurred during the night and at an early hour people began to arrive from the country in large numbers. The urban population was already up and on the alert, and by 9 o'clock one of the largest crowds ever seen in town was assembled. It was observed that no one who came in from the country made any display of arms, and it was soon rumored that the white caps of this section were completely demoralized by the show of resistance they had encountered, and that many of the Thursday's mob was among the crowd and had come in to capitulate.

The courthouse and jail were heavily guarded until the hour for opening court. The crowd of thousands on the pickets, except persons connected with the court and the military.

At 10:30 o'clock the order was given to allow the crowd to enter the courthouse, and in a little while, all available sitting room was completely filled, with hundreds of people standing on the benches and guard of half a dozen men with Winchester and big revolvers stood at the right of the judge's bench facing the audience. Judge Chrisman, who has been the central figure of the occasion all the way through, stood near the entrance to the courtroom and the crowd of thousands on the pickets, except persons connected with the court and the military.

**Governor Stone's Talk.**

The governor said he had not prepared a set speech, but would make what he had to say in the main extemporaneous. He had come as the chief executive of the state, and he would render whatever assistance he could by his presence and counsel in vindicating and upholding the majesty of the law. This he was determined to do at last. He wanted the lawless element of Lincoln county to understand that he, the governor, and the whole law-abiding citizenry of Mississippi, stood at Judge Chrisman's back and would render him all needed assistance in bringing the guilty to justice. He expressed the utmost confidence in Judge Chrisman's integrity, judgment and mercy and would give him all needed support in the discharge of his official duty. If the militia and the means of Mississippi were not sufficient to crush out whitecapism, he would not hesitate, when convinced of that fact, to call on the president of the United States for federal troops, which happily under the changed condition of affairs was no longer composed entirely of soldiers unfriendly to the south. The line he placed in line with the soldiers of the men engaged in the recent lawlessness were poor men and men of families. He had often been moved with pity in such cases, and sometimes led to extend clemency, but the law and justice cannot be sacrificed to sentiment and the guilty allowed to go free. He would not permit had been residing the due execution of the law to come in without waiting to be arrested and give themselves up, otherwise they would be hunted down and brought to justice at last, and it would be much harder on them. He addressed a portion of his remarks pointedly to citizens of other counties who were present in crowds, and in whose county whitecapism has prevailed, and told them that the law would be enforced wherever violated; that while no innocent would be punished, he was equally as determined that no guilty man should escape.

**The White Cap Cases Called.**

The governor spoke only about ten minutes, but with an earnestness and emphasis that made a profound impression and his speech was frequently interrupted with bursts of applause. He warmly thanked the law-abiding citizens of Lincoln county for the aid which they had come to the support of the court in a serious crisis.

At the conclusion of Governor Stone's speech Judge Chrisman ascended the bench and called the white cap cases. About two hundred witnesses for the prosecution, principally from the defense and most of them were found to be present. The counsel for the defense were loth to go to trial and filed a motion for a change of venue on the ground of undue prejudice against the accused, but this was promptly overruled by the court as was also a motion for a continuance of the cases until next term. Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock for the noon recess.

**Pleas of Guilty and Sentences.**

But few realized the sensation that was about to follow. When court recovered the

attorneys for the defense came forward and announced to the judge that six of the nine prisoners who had been placed on trial wished to plead guilty. The state's attorney stepped forward and said that he was willing to accept the pleas and would enter no pro as to the remaining three, as the testimony did not justify their further prosecution. Judge Chrisman called the men before him who had pleaded guilty and said that he would not accept their pleas unless it was made in entire good faith and not under the idea that they could not get justice if the trial proceeded. Each one declared that he was acting in perfect sincerity and good faith and begged for the mercy of the court.

Judge Chrisman then pronounced the sentence of two years on each in the penitentiary, but promised that if their friends would desist from other lawlessness and conducted themselves properly he would use his influence with the governor to have his sentence after they had served his term. The full limit of the law would have been ten years. All the convicted men have families except one and are poor. Their wives and children were in court and the sob and scenes which followed were heartrending and moved many stern men to tears.

**The Back Broken.**

This breaks the back of whitecapism in Lincoln county. Many members of the mob this evening signified their intention of coming in next Friday and pleading guilty and with their electrical fountains on all sides they were withdrawing this evening and tonight things have assumed their normal condition.

**In the United States Courts.**

Jackson, Miss., May 8.—(Special).—The United States grand jury is now after the white caps among whose crimes is that of driving settlers, in all cases negroes, off their homes and lands. It is said that sufficient evidence has been obtained in several cases to identify the guilty parties. Some of the homes have been driven off to reside in Lincoln county, the seat of the present uprising, and the land office here has been ordered to issue similar orders in other counties which he has referred to the district attorney with the urgent recommendation that all possible steps be taken to bring the culprits to justice.

**A BRILLIANT SCENE.**

**The Electrical Display at the World's Fair Last Night.**

Chicago, May 8.—A magnificent display was witnessed by thousands of visitors to the fair tonight when the whole electric force stored up within the grounds were turned on, making one of the grandest electrical spectacles ever seen in the country. Preparations had been going on for two or three days and the culmination tonight revealed a scene as beautiful as a dream of fairyland. All the electric power of the city was concentrated in the great hall of the fair, and the most glowing phantasmagoria of the day was the result.

Thousands of electric lights gleamed from every crevice of the exterior of the administration building, the electrical, the mechanical and the liberal arts buildings, the electric fountains on all sides sparkled in myriads of colored lights that took the form of all that is beautiful in nature. The electric power of the city was concentrated in the great hall of the fair, and the most glowing phantasmagoria of the day was the result.

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## THE PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 9, 1893.

## Democrats and the Income Tax.

The income tax is a democratic idea, from first to last, so far as its history in this country is concerned.

In the early days of the republic Thomas Jefferson wrote a letter in which he suggested and advocated a graded income tax. He believed that the tax should be imposed upon large incomes, and that the rate should be increased in proportion to the size of the incomes.

We print in another column a chapter of history from the Washington correspondent of The New York Tribune, showing that in Congress a democratic majority has always favored this fair and just tax. A majority of the democratic members in the house voted for such a tax in 1877. The following year in favor of a resolution instructing the ways and means committee to report an income tax bill. Such democrats as Messrs. Carlisle, Herbert, Blackburn, Bland, Culberson, Mills and others voted for it. During the same year the income tax came up again and only ten democrats voted against it. There was another democratic majority for it in 1880, and in 1880 Mr. Reagan, of Texas, introduced a bill imposing a tax of 5 per cent upon all incomes from \$1,000 to \$5,000 a year; 7 1/2 per cent on incomes from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and 10 per cent on all incomes in excess of \$10,000. Whenever the proposition has been brought before congress it has never failed to command a majority of democratic votes.

The average democrat, north or south, who is in sympathy with the ideas of Jefferson naturally favors a graded income tax. A genuine democrat, opposed to class legislation and monopoly, believing in special favors to none, and equal justice to all, sees no fairness in a system under which a citizen with a \$5,000 farm has to pay heavier taxes than a rich bondholder with an income of \$10,000 a year.

It is right that the men with big incomes, who enjoy a greater share of benefits under the government than their poorer neighbors, should be taxed in proportion to their wealth, no matter whether it materializes in the shape of an income or in the shape of houses and lands.

The majority of all good democrats, from Jefferson down, have always had this view. Now, more than ever, we need this tax. We need it to make up the revenue that will be lost when we cut down the tariff to a revenue basis; we need it to lighten the unjust burdens of the masses, and we need it because it is just and equitable.

## Mr. Cleveland Speaks.

The fact that Mr. Cleveland has been compelled to make public a document that is in the nature of a proclamation, warning office seekers that their importunities will no longer be tolerated, shows a state of affairs that has had no parallel, so far as we know, in our political annals.

A little while ago, when the editor of The Constitution outlined the situation in an article contributed to The New York Herald, our esteemed contemporary, The New York Sun, devoted a half column of criticism to the statement that the president is harassed by office seekers. The Sun will learn from the official declaration of Mr. Cleveland that the statement made in The Herald article fell somewhat short of the facts.

That the pressure on Mr. Cleveland has been extraordinary is beyond question. No other president, so far as we know, has been compelled to issue formal notice to the office-seeking class that he will no longer lend an ear to their importunities. He requests congressmen to stand between him and their hungry horde of constituents, and advises office seekers not only to keep out of the white house, but to leave Washington.

We think The Sun will agree with us that when the pressure of office seekers compels the president to issue such a proclamation as this the situation must be pretty bad.

As the trouble seems to come from the northeastern democrats and the mugwumps, who believe that they are personally responsible for Mr. Cleveland's election. These elements have swarmed in the federal capital, and their importunities have been increasing during the sixty odd days since Mr. Cleveland's inauguration.

The south has ever been modest in the matter of office seeking. A number of office seekers from the south have been in Washington—a number may be there now—but never at any time has the number of applicants from any one state been in excess of twenty-five per cent of the number of offices to which equitable apportionment that existed before the republican took charge of affairs and wrested the civil service from partisan rule.

This is true of Georgia, which is esti-

ated to more than 2,000 places in the civil service, and it is just as true of the rest of the southern states. At present New York and Ohio have more offices than all the southern states put together. There is no pressure of applicants from Ohio at present, but there is an extraordinary pressure from New York and the northeast, and the president does well to issue his proclamation advising this rapacious element to return quietly to its home and cease from disturbing the peace of the executive.

## The Case of Boss Buck.

If Mr. Cleveland is correctly reported in our Washington dispatches, it is clear that he misunderstands the drift and tenor of certain Georgia recommendations, signed by certain Georgia democrats, including Senators Colquitt and Gordon.

The recommendations were addressed to a republican president, and their purport was that, if a republican president desired to lay his hands on a warm and vigorous republican, Boss Buck was the man.

Down here in Georgia we thought then and we think now that when a republican president is hunting around for active and vigorous republicans to put in office he would make no serious mistake in lighting on Buck. On the other hand, we thought, and we still think, that a republican partisan as offensive as Buck should be flipped out of office as soon as a democratic president can get to a bottle of ink after taking the oath of office. In Georgia we think that Buck is the very man to hold office under a republican administration, but that he is the very man to be permitted to hold office under a democratic president.

It is to be noted that none of those who recommended Buck, on his record as a devoted republican, as a fitting man to be appointed to office by a republican president, have petitioned Mr. Cleveland to permit him to hold over and occupy the office that ought to be given to a democrat.

The probability is that Mr. Cleveland did not make the remark that rumor attributes to him. It is impossible that he could find in the recommendations made to a republican president in behalf of Buck an excuse for keeping that renowned and vigorous partisan in an office that he has employed as a point of vantage to attack the democratic party in Georgia. There must be some other reason for Buck's retention—or he may owe his retention to the simple fact that the president, in the midst of other duties, has not found an opportunity to flip him.

Whatever the reason is, this much is certain: the democratic sentiment of Georgia is in favor of his immediate removal. This fact ought to be, and doubtless will, have great weight with Mr. Cleveland. It ought to spur those who represent Georgia in Washington to urge on the president the prompt decapitation of this apostle of vindictive republicanism.

## The Rise in Price of Pork.

The present high price of pork, equalled only twice in the past twenty years, is a serious matter.

Since the war each great advance in pork has come, as The New York Sun remarks, one or two years after short corn crops. During the past eight years our population has increased 11,000,000, but there has been no increase in the number of people engaged in raising hogs. In that time the corn area has expanded in Kansas and Nebraska, but it has steadily declined in the other great corn producing states. The Sun says:

Present high prices for swine result logically from the cessation of the increase of the corn area, and the consequent increase of the price of feed. The increase of the price of feed is due to the fact that the corn area has been steadily declining in the other great corn producing states. The Sun says:

Cheap pork depends upon an increase of the number of pig growers proportionate to the increase of population, and the increase of pig growers depends upon an increase of the number of acres of corn, which means an increase of the price of feed. The increase of the price of feed is due to the fact that the corn area has been steadily declining in the other great corn producing states.

The facts stated here should convince every southern farmer that it is to his interest to produce his home supply of corn and pork, and there is no good reason why he should not go beyond this and produce commercial pork. We are pig eaters, as our New York contemporary expresses it, and the absolutely certain increase of pig eaters at the rate of say fifteen or twenty millions every ten years should put us upon notice that pork for some time to come will be a very expensive article of diet.

Brother Hog is looming up as a very important factor in our every day existence, and we cannot afford to neglect him. It is easy enough to raise hogs in this region, and it will pay.

## The Cotton Problem.

A writer in The Richmond Progressive South believes that British syndicates fix the price of our cotton because England manufactures it very largely, and a good deal of the cotton manufacturing in the United States is done on British capital.

This writer thinks that the south can ten-million-bale crop less the whole world and profit the planter. His suggestion is that southern cotton mills should double their capacity and every encouragement should be extended to new mills. The thing for us to do is to manufacture all the cotton we possibly can in the south. It is a profitable industry, and cannot be overdone for many years to come.

When we reach a point where our cotton will be manufactured at home it will be impossible for foreign syndicates to fix the price of our raw material. The world will be compelled to have our manufactured product, and our manufacturers will get good prices

and be able to pay the planter considerably more than the cost of producing the raw material.

There is apparently plenty of good horse sense in this view, but it will take time to educate our moneyed classes up to it. At present the average southerner with money is attracted by speculative, commercial and real estate investments. The manufacturing industry strikes us only occasionally and in spots, but when it takes possession of our people the south will be the richest country in the world, and she will dictate terms, instead of being at the mercy of outsiders.

## A National and Not a Sectional Evil.

Our northern contemporaries generally denounce lynch law as a sectional evil—a southern custom—and when brought to book, and compelled to note the lynchings in their own region they say that such lawlessness is condemned by northern public opinion, whereas it is passively tolerated in the south.

This is as far from the truth as anything could be. The lynchings of the negro at Port Jervis, N. Y., last year, not punished, and no active steps have been taken to punish them. How is that for passive toleration, and what sort of public opinion does it indicate?

This evil is not sectional; it is thoroughly American. The other day a guilty negro was lynched near Kingsree, S. C.; a white man shared the same fate near Duluth, Minn., and lynchings were threatened at Knoxville, Tenn., and at Seymour, Ind. So it will be seen that there is nothing sectional nor racial about this peculiar form of lawlessness.

We believe that the south will keep pace with the other sections in suppressing lynch law and will not lag behind. Our law and order loving people are overwhelmingly in the majority, and their educated intelligence makes them fully aware of the fact that when mob violence is tolerated it is equivalent to serving notice upon the ignorant and dangerous classes that our civilization is a failure; that we cannot look to the courts for justice; that every man may judge and avenge his own wrongs, and that in the hands of men entirely desperate the shotgun is mightier than the law.

Our good people, home owners, taxpayers, industrious citizens, all their governors, judges and sheriffs all take this view of the situation, and their complete triumph over a small turbulent and reckless element is already in sight. We are going to uphold the law at any cost, but a great reform cannot be accomplished all at once. Rome was not built in a day.

## Republican Reinforcement.

While Mr. Chauncey Depew and Mr. Ingalls are engaged in criticizing Mr. Cleveland and measuring his intentions by the sordid aims of the republican party, Mr. Murat Halstead is urging the republicans in congress to reinforce Mr. Cleveland and "the democratic minority."

Mr. Halstead is one of the profoundest statesmen on paper—that this country has ever seen, anxious in suggestion and fertile in resource. But it is to be noted that all his suggestions are made and all his resources are employed to further the interests of the piratical organization of which he is drum major. There is something grim and sardonic in his suggestion that Mr. Cleveland and the democratic minority shall be "reinforced" by the republican contingent.

As a matter of fact, the republican contingent in congress will stand ready to knife Mr. Cleveland and the democratic majority whenever an opportunity offers. It will stand in the way of tariff reform. It will interpose its solid phalanx to prevent the compromise which must accompany the Sherman law of 1890. In short, it will endeavor in every way to embarrass Mr. Cleveland and the democrats.

But the main point is not that Mr. Depew nor Mr. Ingalls nor Mr. Halstead are in a position to be unbiased and fair critics of this administration. Hence, what they say should go for nothing.

There is no wildest speculation in the south, and Wall street can go ahead with its furies.

A New York paper says that the financial situation will teach the south and west a lesson. It will—it will! It will also teach the people that the redemption in gold of silver certificates of deposit is not the way to change the views of the free coinage men.

The other day The Columbus Enquirer-Sun has heard of the gentleman who asked The Constitution some questions about silver. Now it alludes to him familiarly as "Hon. Hugh G. Gillette, of this city."

Colonel Buck says he wants to hold office until the 1st of July. It is now fifty-two days to the 1st of July, and during that period the democratic administration will have ample time to remove him. So prominent a republican leader as Buck cannot be permitted to choose his own time for retiring from office under a democratic administration.

Editor Richardson should not make any mistake about the American silver dollar in Canada. It circulates there freely and is as good as gold.

This is the sixty-sixth day since Colonel Buck, the republican leader, has been holding office under a democratic administration.

Editor Richardson, of Columbus, says that when he is not compelled to accept at \$1 the 60-cent dollar, he will gladly let us have what we want at the latter price. This will never be. He is no more compelled to accept a 60-cent dollar than he is to accept a free trade law. The silver dollar will be a full legal tender then, whereas it is only a partial legal tender now.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A St. Louis man says: "It is taken for granted that any man who talks perpetual motion is a quack, and the patent office regards every applicant for a patent for a device of this character as a lunatic, even going to the length of sending him a warning notice that while he can have all the patents he wants by paying for them, there will be a serious waste of ink and paper in the issuing of them. I suppose they are quite right, but when the number of impossibilities overcomes the number of possibilities, it seems to me that the patent office is doing a good deal of harm to the inventor. An income tax will solve the rest. The inventor will be forced to make a watch of a particular make had to allow himself quite a long space of time to wind up his time indicator every day. Now we can wind up our watch with the aid of a key, in a second or two, and there is great economy of time."

In use at one of the large European railroad stations a clock which has not been wound up since January, 1888, is now constructed with a so-called self-winding apparatus by a Belgian mechanic, who guaranteed that it would run ten years without either winding or adjusting. The inventor, not recognizing his ingenuity by sealing up the clock and promising him a liberal reward if his prediction was fulfilled. Over two-thirds of the time have expired and the clock is said to be within a degree of accuracy at the present time. If it is possible to make a clock go ten years without winding, why should it be absolutely impossible to make one that would go a great many times ten and almost indefinitely?

Senator Colquitt, accompanied by his wife and daughter, will go down to Augusta this morning. In a special car, courteously tendered by General Manager Greene. The senator and his family will remain in Augusta several days.

A New Yorker wrote to the first assistant postmaster general asking for the law in reference to postal card dunning. He received a reply giving the decision of Judge Thayer, December 14, 1889, on the wording of a postal card that was mailed and one that was not.

The malleable one reads: "Please call and settle account, which is long past due, and for which our collector has called several times, and obligate." The unmalleable one reads: "You owe me \$1.80. We have called several times for same. If not paid at once we shall place it with our law agency for collection."

The last sentence, it is stated, ruled out this communication. Postal cards are not malleable if they contain language of a "threatening character," and it is a very serious threat to the average man to tell him that you are going to sue him for no law, how, ever, to prevent you from putting an x on your card to let your debtor understand that you are really cross with him.

A writer in The Atlantic Monthly advocates the epigrammatic instead of constant intellectual work. He says: "Daniel Webster, for example, never constructed his stupendous legal and forensic arguments by so many 'days' work, as the phrase is, duly separated by eight hours' sleep every night. His habit was, after preparing himself by a slight dose of medicine, to long nap, and a moderate rest, to perform his task by one mighty and continuous effort. And Mr. Webster's capacity for leading between whiles was as monumental as his intellect. Extraordinary tension of the mind, he could hold without an antecedent period of repose any more than a tiger can spring without first crouching."

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

We May Be Happy Still.  
 "The melancholy days have come—the saddest of the year."  
 The blight is blasting on the plum and prickly pear.  
 And the peach is hanging heavy with the icicles so chill—  
 But when the winter's over we may all be happy still!

But yesterday the violet came peeping through the grass,  
 And the rose was red with blushes when it felt the sunshine pass;  
 Then the violet caught pneumonia, and the red rose had a chill—  
 But when the winter's over we may all be happy still!

But yesterday we marveled at the wisdom of the man  
 Who doctored his linen duster and a big palmetto fan;  
 Then the wind blew through the duster and the fan brought on a chill—  
 But when the winter's over we may all be happy still!

A Doubtful Case.  
 "Reckon you'll get the office?"  
 "Can't tell; feller that's in now's got red tape an' rheumatism, an' six camp meetin's prayin' for him."

The Monticello Star having discontinued publication has arranged with The Jasper County News to fill out its paid up subscriptions.

The editor of the Buford Gazette says: "We'll go to the fair if they lower the fare."

The Watley Express is a bright and new little weekly. Some of its paragraphs shine like silver.

Good Times in Georgia.  
 Now doth the plowman come apace;  
 The fish-fry's in it, too;  
 And beams the Georgia cook's face  
 Above the barbecue.

Editor Bayne says he can't write poetry like he used to, and then proceeds to disprove that statement in half a dozen pretty stanzas.

If Editor Stovall has his weather eye wide open he will notice that the Georgia weekly editors are pelted him pretty freely with bright silver dollars.

Where the Sadness Came In.  
 The Editor—Sad death in town today.  
 The Preacher—Who was it?  
 The Editor—Feller who was \$8; left \$3, and it costs \$10 to bury him.

Mr. J. D. Cleaton is doing excellent editing work for the Atlanta Press Association. He has made a great improvement in its news service in the department over which he presides.

Another Spring Item.  
 The weather's game o' poker—  
 A regular freeze-out once;  
 The players' at snareball in the clouds,  
 An' we're makin' a big home run!

The Seneca Enterprise-Gazette is taking its place side by side with the best Georgia weeklies. It is new, well edited, and very neatly printed.

Shackelford, of The Oglethorpe Echo, gets up a splendid editorial page. And his editorials contain ideas, very tersely expressed.

A Significant Occurrence.  
 The other day, in the grand jury room at Beuna Vista, in answering a witness she opened the book and kissed it. When the book laid down a jurymen picked it up and turned to the very verse that the witness kissed, which was found in the 11x chapter of Isaiah, as follows:

And judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off; for truth is fallen in the street and equity cannot enter.

## GOSSIP IN THE STATE.

The Eastman Times-Journal, speaking for south Georgia, says:  
 "Now we're entitled to a senator or a governor. And we will commit a sin of omission if we do not strive to win one of the other."

Here is a "want" advertisement which means business. It is from The Cordelle Cordelean:  
 "Wanted—More farmers to cultivate the land of south Georgia after the mill men use the timber."

The second and eleventh district papers are talking of Turner for governor. The Valdosta Times says:  
 "Mr. Turner's friends, especially in the eleventh and the second, believe that he is the best man for the place the state can produce, and if he consents they will make a strong pull for him."

The Oconee Enterprise bewails the early opening of the state gubernatorial campaign: "More than eighteen months before any of the elections the campaign has opened, and the people are being misled and deceived by the promises of the politicians. There is plenty of time, however, for more action and when the campaign is actively on the woods will be full of aspirants. May the best man win."

The Eastman Times-Journal has this in its editorial "want" column:  
 "We want a low tariff. We promised if we will prove traitors and frauds should not give it. Low tariff on necessities and moderate tariff on luxuries is our motto. An income tax will solve the rest. The inventor will be forced to make a watch of a particular make had to allow himself quite a long space of time to wind up his time indicator every day. Now we can wind up our watch with the aid of a key, in a second or two, and there is great economy of time."

The Eastman Times-Journal, commenting on the talk about the governorship, says:  
 "Don't be uneasy boys, the field will be full of good and indifferent timber. Don't let us get into a panic."

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grass Georgia can offer a glimpse of the state which would make a capital security. If we accept the coming year, why—why, we had better be running excursion trains about two hours apart, and on Nancy and the other lines. And when the unloading comes! Horrors! Won't the passengers be a motley crowd? Let us see."

The Bainbridge Globe, a strong advocate of an income tax, says:  
 "It is the gold, silver and grain from the mountains and prairies of the west and the cotton from the red hills of the south that has made the eastern money changers. The time for an income tax has arrived that these money kings may be made to bear their portion of the public burdens."

The Macon Telegraph makes this announcement:  
 "When the time comes The Telegraph proposes to call attention to the fact that there is some mighty good senatorial timber left here in Macon. If the state is looking for a man who will warily succeed Governor Northen, we can also put one with going many hundred yards from The Telegraph office."

The Griffin News is still trying to draw Mr. Marcus W. Beck out. It says:  
 "If Colonel Marcus W. Beck is in the race in earnest for judge, why don't he resign his present position and give the balance of the boys a chance to run and canvass for senator? Let him come to town! There are a number of brilliant young men in this circuit, who would make good solicitor generals, who are only waiting to see his resignation appear."

Georgia Press Personals.  
 Savannah News: The friends of Hon. Albert Cox, of Atlanta, are endeavoring to get him to allow the use of his name as a candidate for congress.

Augusta News: John Temple Graves will deliver the address before the Washington and Jefferson Society of the University of Virginia, this summer, and he will give them a good one. The Virginians are to be congratulated.

Jasper County News: Professor W. W. Baldwin, of Ben Hill academy, has been appointed a cadet at West Point by Judge Lawson. He leaves the 1st of June for Washington to stand his final examination. This is a worthy compliment paid one of our Jasper county teachers.

Columbus Herald: During the recent illness of Solicitor General Price Gilbert, Hon. Charlton Battle acted as solicitor in the departments of the superior court in the adjoining counties. He made a fine impression and was very successful.

Augusta Chronicle: Pleasant A. Stovall has been chosen as orator for the opening of Columbia's carnival on the 17th. The selection is a happy one. Mr. Stovall is a graceful and eloquent speaker and is as thoroughly master of the situation on the rostrum as in the sanctum. Columbia has a treat in store.

Athens Banner: Hon. T. W. Rucker, assistant district attorney of the Northern district of Georgia, is in the city. He has established himself in his new home in Atlanta and when he comes over now it is on a visit. This seems rather strange but it is nevertheless true and what Athens loses in the departure of Mr. Rucker and his family from her midst, the Gate City gains.

Augusta Chronicle: Georgia has been given another foreign consulship, and Hon. Harvey Johnson, of Atlanta, is the lucky man. His appointment will be received with gratification by many friends all over the state, and all who know the popular legislator and shrewd young democrat of Fulton county will feel assured that the interests of the United States will be well cared for in the Belgian city.

Southern News Notes.  
 A Louisiana man has made his coffin and kept it in his bedroom.

Texas claims a sheep whose features very nearly resemble those of a human being.

In the northern part of Crosby county, Texas, the grasshoppers are so thick it is feared they will ruin the crops. There are millions of them.

The Shelby, N. C. Review tells of a Cleveland county egg which refuses to lie in any position but upon the little end. Lay it on its side or on the big end, and it will instantly whirl over on the little end.

George King, of Villa City, Fla., owner of some of the finest kaolin beds in the state, recently discovered a circular hole, forty feet across, now filled with water, that at one time furnished a prehistoric race with clay for their potteries. A number of curious relics were unearthed.

A Tennessee judge has sentenced a negro girl to pay a fine of \$20 and go to jail for three months for marrying a white man. The man escaped but will be arrested and given a term of two years in the penitentiary for his part of the business.

They have a law in Kentucky making rambling a felony and only one man has ever been convicted under it. He ran a little game with a 25-cent limit, and the conviction was on account of the limit. His case has attracted some attention in Kentucky sporting circles.

A citizen living near Fingerville, S. C., had some hens that were laying in nests made on the ground in the hen house. The smaller chickens were roosting on the ground. Night after night the chickens were disturbed and the eggs taken. He made diligent effort to catch the egg thief. He secured good dogs and tried to get them to track the "varmint," but they never as much as sniffed up their noses at the hen house. He finally set a trap near the hen house door and baited it with a piece of chicken. Next morning he found a frog in his trap which was eight by fourteen inches in size with a mouth large enough to take a frying chicken.

RED HOT BUCK SHOT.  
 Early County news: The democrats of Georgia, will, of course, be pleased to see Congressman Russell get rid of Buck and all offensive partisans like him.

Madison Advertiser: Buck will never resign, and when Cleveland orders Buck to step down and out the aforesaid Buck will "buck" equal to a Texas pony.

Shelburne Graphic: Those who are predicting that Mr. Buck will resign are largely "in the soup." The gentleman is not built that way. Mr. Cleveland ought to give him the grand bounce at once.

Buford Gazette: Boss Buck, you had better pack up and go. We are going to have you out, so you might as well resign and go gracefully. We've had enough of you.

Adel News: The democracy of the state is clamoring for Buck's removal from the marshaling, and it is only a question of time when the office of marshaling partisan will have his political head chopped off. It should be done speedily.

Harison Banner-Messenger: The press of the state seems to be practically unanimous in its demand for the removal of A. E. Buck from the marshaling of the Northern district of Georgia. Let him go. The people declared overwhelmingly "no" democratic rule last November and it should not be denied them.

GOOD ROADS FOR GEORGIA.  
 Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Georgia ought to take the liveliest interest in this subject, for she is cursed with bad roads, and a thoroughly inadequate and wretched public road system.

Savannah News: The importance of good roads is not appreciated by farmers. They do not seem to understand that one of the great obstacles to their prosperity is the almost impassable condition of the highways. It is a fact well worth noticing, that wherever there are good roads the farms have a thrifty appearance and the farmers are prosperous.

Savannah News: The roads of the country are hardly second in importance to the agriculture of the land. Good roads are what we need. Every one interested will be glad to see the work of improving them commenced. With their improvement we look forward to the time when our farmers will have first-class roads, and may enjoy the full comforts of a bumper drive, and a general saving of wagon springs, axles and a great deal of time.

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Adel News: The democracy of the state is clamoring for Buck



## The Rugged Child

is largely an  
"outdoor"  
product.  
Fresh air  
and exercise  
usually pro-  
duce sound  
appetite and  
sound sleep.  
Sickly chil-  
dren obtain  
great benefit from

**Scott's Emulsion**  
of cod-liver oil with Hypo-  
phosphites, a fat-food rapid  
of assimilation and almost  
as palatable as milk.

A. Rosenfeld & Son

MEN'S APPAREL.  
 WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA.  
**Pleasant Dreams**



BEAUTIFUL VISIONS IN DREAM  
AND ARE NOT SURPASSED IN AT  
RACTIVENESS BY THE BEAUTY OF  
OUR \$15 SPRING SUITS.

HERE YOU HAVE BLACK AND  
BLUE CHEVOITS IN VARIOUS WEAV  
INGS: NOBBY LIGHT TANS, GRAYS  
LUES, SINGLE AND DOUB  
REASTED CUT IN LONG SACK  
AND ALL UP TO THE VERY TO  
TCH OF STYLE, QUALITY, VAL  
E. SEE OUR CORNER WINDOW

Rosenfeld's  
Of Course.

**THE BEST**  
and MOST AGREEABLE of TONICS.

**BUGEAUD'S WINE**

**Tonic and Nutritive,**  
Prepared with **Cinchona and Cocoa.**  
Prescribed by the highest medical authorities in cases of **ANEMIA, FEVERS of every kind, STOMACH COMPLAINTS, and to CONVALESCENTS.**

To be had of all the principal chemists.  
General Depot: **PARIS, 8, Rue Bourg-Abbe.**  
**NEW YORK, 165 Duane St., (G. Tertrais, Mgr.)**  
Atlanta Depot, **Geo. B. Daniel.**

The barbecue to be given by the Atlanta Suburban and Company to its stockholders has been postponed on account of the weather. It will be held at the same hour and place, as per notice heretofore given, on Thursday, May 11th, 1893.

# Complete Manhood

AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

A medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. Scientifically the most advanced, and the most complete. The only medical book ever published: 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tint. The most illustrated: Nervous Debility, Impotence, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Hunks, etc. Those interested in marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Cause, the Cure, the Prevention, and the Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to the Married Life, who would none for past follies and present ailments, who would write for THE WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

Send 10c. in advance while the edition lasts. State age, and if married or single; address, postpaid.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. Buffalo, N. Y.

DE GIVE'S  
**THEATRES**  
THE GRAND.

**TWO GREAT MUSICAL FESTIVALS.**  
Thursday, May 11th. Matinee and Night.  
BY THE CELEBRATED  
New York Symphony Orchestra  
**5 Artists 65**  
WALTER DAMROSCH, CONDUCTOR.  
—Assisted By—  
Sophi Scatchi, the world renowned con-

brilliant soprano; Mr. Adolph Brodsky, violinist; Mr. Antoine Hekking, violoncellist; and others in a selected programme to suit classes and tastes.

Prices, 25c, 50c and \$1. 75c. \$1 and \$1.50. Advance, 25c, 50c and \$1. House seats Monday and Tuesday, 50c.

**OPERA HOUSE.**

Commencing Thursday, May 4th.

**Deshon Opera Co.**

25—PEOPLE—25.

**STRONG CHORUS.**

**PRETTY GIRLS.**

Headed by the Prince of Comedians.

**Frank Deshon.**

**TUESDAY NIGHT.**

**CHIMES OF NORMANDY.**

**WEDNESDAY NIGHT.**

**FREE BLACK CLOAKS.**

Season tickets, 8 reserved tickets, \$3.80.  
Boxes—10, 20, 30 and 50 cents.











## 100 MANY WIVES.

Dr. Charbone Was in Court Yesterday Morning.

PORTER STOCKS'S TRIAL MONDAY WEEK

Dr. Charbone Was Too Unwell to Be Tried Yesterday, and Will Be Given a Hearing Thursday—Other Matters.

Dr. Charbone, the little man with two wives who is charged with excessive matrimony, was the hero of the hour in the criminal branch of the superior court yesterday morning.

He was not tried, however, as was generally expected, and there was a look of disappointment on the faces of those present when this decision was announced.

The trial is simply deferred for a day or two, and the doctor will be given an opportunity to vindicate himself next Thursday morning. The case was made the special order for the day and will come up at 10 o'clock.

The doctor was not himself yesterday morning and seemed to be in need of his own physic. There was a vacant look about his eyes as if his spirit had sought out the tropical skies of South America and was reveling among the mountains of his boyhood.

He was thinking of the time beyond that first spring of the year, when his "faucy" lightly turned to thoughts of love.

His hair was not in the best of trim and like his beard, which presented a rather neglected appearance, it seemed to be in full accord with his mental agitation. It was easy to observe that he was very uneasy, as he continually twitched in his chair and seemed to be wrought up to a high pitch of excitement.

Only one of his wives was present, the one he led to the altar in North Carolina. The other was too ill to be on hand, and she continued to her bed at her home in Fairburn. His restless eyes repeatedly sought out his former half, though he withdrew them as soon as he encountered the gaze of her own. It was a very amusing picture to watch the nervous little gentleman, and he was the focus of many glances which were cast in his direction.

"Will you stand up, Dr. Charbone?" asked Judge Clark, at the same time straining his eyes as he riveted his gaze upon the chair in which the little doctor sat.

Instantly there was a commotion in the air, and soon as the doctor had planted his feet in such a position as to easily maintain a vertical position, he announced that he had complied with the order of the court.

"How do you spell your name, Mr. Defendant?" inquired the judge.

His lips parted. After going through the oral exercise which was needed to satisfy the question of the court, he was confronted with the next question.

"Charbone?" was the reply, and a look of proud ownership spread over his face as he gave utterance to his matrimonial cognomen.

"That will do, sir, you may take your seat." The little fellow seemed to breathe easier as he adjusted himself in his chair.

It turned out, however, that his lawyer, Mr. Meyers, was not in court. Colonel W. H. Hulsey, who was present, was appointed by the judge to look after the "legal status" of the doctor, in the absence of the lawyer with whom he had consulted.

Colonel Hulsey consulted with the defendant for a few minutes and then announced that his client was not sufficiently well to go on with the case at that time. Dr. Gilbert was placed on the stand and gave it as his opinion that the doctor was not well. He had not examined him, however, since Saturday, and could speak with no definite precision.

It was agreed that the little doctor should be re-examined and accordingly he was taken from the room. In a few minutes he returned with Dr. Gilbert, who stated that his patient was a little weak and nervous, and was too debilitated to go on with the trial. He was an opium eater, and that was possibly the cause of his depression.

The case was set for Thursday and will come up at that time without fail.

Porter Stocks's Trial Is Set.

Porter Stocks will be tried for the killing of Alph Cassin on the 22d of May.

The case was called up by Solicitor Hill yesterday morning for the purpose of having it set. Mr. Rueb Arnold, one of the attorneys who represent Mr. Stocks was present and agreed with the solicitor to have it set for the time mentioned.

It will come up at that time and will be tried without doubt. The trial will occupy several days and will no doubt attract a great deal of interest. Stocks's lawyers are confident of his acquittal.

## IN A VERY FEW DAYS

The Gate City Bank Will Throw Open Its Doors.

DEPOSITORS CAN GET THEIR MONEY.

Lewis Redwine Will Not Be Brought to Trial Until Fall—Some Minor Federal Building Notes.

From all that can be learned from District Attorney James it would seem that Lewis Redwine will not be put on trial before the fall term of the United States court.

The calendar for the March term of court, beginning May 20th, has been completed and there are many criminal cases that need attention very badly, but the case of the United States against Lewis Redwine does not appear. Judge Newman and his assistants will very probably go to Columbia during the month of June and the disposal of business in that court will take a week more, and court will probably adjourn by the 1st of July, as this has been Judge Newman's habit for several years.

No further developments have occurred in the Redwine case proper, in the past few days, as the grand jury has not been in session, and will not convene until the 29th of May.

In regard to the liquidation of the Gate City bank there is some very encouraging news. The \$100,000 will be paid in a few days, and was borrowed in New York. As yet there are certain details in connection with the sale of the property, but there is not the least chance of the sale dropping through or being called off, unless there should be some very serious flaw in the titles.

The titles are now being examined by Captain Harry Jackson, who is acting as the attorney for the purchasers of the bank building. As soon as the money for the purchase of the bank building is paid in all the bank force, with the exception of the defaulting cashier, will return to their posts and the doors of the bank will be thrown open to the depositors for the first time since the 21st of February, over ten weeks having elapsed since the bank was thrown under by Redwine's default.

For several days past both the Atlanta National bank and the Capital City bank have been negotiating for the rental of the Gate City bank's former quarters. The Atlanta National bank desires to occupy the place only two or three months, until the completion of their own new building, and as the terms were satisfactory to all parties they will be given possession of the place.

It is very likely that as soon as the Atlanta National moves into their new building the Capital City bank will move into the old Gate City bank place, as the quarters are getting rather small for the increased business of that bank.

Still Before the Court.

The damage suit of Warner Jeffares against the Richmond and Danville for \$20,000 is still occupying the attention of the United States court. Jeffares was a flagman on the Richmond and Danville, and alleges that he was badly injured by the derailment of a caboose, in the cupola of which he was riding at the time.

The plaintiff is represented by Glenn & Sloan, and the road is represented by Jackson, Leftwich & Black. The case was in hearing yesterday.

Federal Building Personal.

Major Smythe, assistant postmaster, is taking a few weeks' rest from the arduous labors of his office. He has a son, Indian Springs, where he can enjoy all the beauties of a pastoral life.

Chief Clerk H. M. Robinson, of the railway mail service, will leave today for Augusta, where he goes to assist in the liquidation of a number of would-be Mystic Shriners.

United States Court Clerk W. C. Carter has shaved off his handsome mustache, but he is only the better looking for it.

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## CHAMBERLIN.

JOHNSON &amp; CO.

DRY GOODS

This week we will show an excellent line in new dress goods, especially adapted for outing or summer wear, in the country, at the springs, on the mountains and by the sea. Our stock for variety, quality and price can't be excelled. The trimmings are light, pretty and durable. See and price these new fabrics. In ladies' ready-made suits we are certainly in touch with the best trade. Our goods are attractive, sensible, latest styles and much in favor. See our wraps for spring wear. Prices in reach of all.

## CHAMBERLIN.

JOHNSON &amp; CO.

## My Kidneys.

Yes, your kidneys are one of the most vital parts of your body. They are the great

BLOOD FILTERS and must be kept pure, clean and in their normal condition if you want to enjoy good health.

THE WEAK AND NERVOUS have their kidneys affected. They need cleansing and restoring to a healthy state, then the blood becomes purified and the bloom of health returns. In order to cleanse your kidneys, use

## Stuart's Gin and Buchu

It is the one reliable remedy. Simple, cheap and effective. It is an infallible remedy for kidney, bladder and all urinary disease. It has

CURED THOUSANDS. Mr. E. L. D. Mobley suffered for years from excruciating pain in the bladder. Stuart's GIN and BUCHU made him a well man.

Mr. W. A. Culver "considers Stuart's GIN and BUCHU the best kidney, urinary and bladder remedy in the world." Sold by all druggists.

## COMING FROM ALL

Over the State!

## THE GREAT SCHICK

SURELY

HAS WON THE HEARTS OF

THE PEOPLE.

## Daily Expressions

—OF THE—

## GRAND RESULTS

FROM HIS PATIENTS

AT HIS OFFICE

NO. 100 NORTH PRYOR STREET.

No explanation necessary; no information from the patient; no previous knowledge of the case.

Every ache, pain and disagreeable feeling pointed out and described better than the patient can themselves. They locate, describe, understand and explain disease, progress and termination.

Teaching in their consultations the patients' inherent power over all their weaknesses and debilities, which lead to all the various diseases incident to their nature, give the proper remedy and course of treatment, and the privilege of establishing a permanent cure. No person should doctor any longer or take any more medicine before consulting them. Not only will they be surprised at their wonderful knowledge of disease, their plain, concise explanation of every cause and effect, but at the rapidity with which they relieve and cure the most obstinate diseases by the germ system.

The only system by the aid of which, coupled with their knowledge of the structure of man and their experience with the peculiarities of disease and its action upon the functions of the body, so demonstrate to the patient, whose life is endangered, the cause of their trouble and point to an absolute relief and cure. Since the Atlanta branch of this famous institute of New York and Boston was established at No. 100 North Pryor street, Atlanta, and their very liberal offers as a means of introducing their progressive system to this state has induced hundreds, from nearly every city and town in the south to quickly respond to the call to investigate the system which, from reports of the New York and Boston press, would seem to have been pronounced incurable and their cases not taken for treatment.

From the reports of those already under treatment it would seem that the Georgia branch was established upon a foundation equally as strong as the home institutions, and for the past fifteen years, has controlled the chronic diseases of New England. Those who cannot wait their turn in the reception rooms can receive appointments to their convenience by applying at the office, No. 100 North Pryor street.

Hours: 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.

All the offices of the germ system closed on Sundays. Permanently located for one year.

## SAVE 2 PER CENT ON

## YOUR CITY TAXES.

The city allows two and one-half per cent discount on all taxes paid in May, up to \$200,000.

C. K. MADDOX, City Tax Collector.

## CHAMBERLIN.

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CARPETS

In Carpets we lead the van and have for a quarter of a century. Prices as low as can be had in the United States on same quality. We buy from the mills for cash and pay no middle man, hence we get the lowest prices and are able to figure as close as any other carpet house. In Linoleum we have a large variety in new patterns, and in our Drapery Department we will this week attempt to unload a large lot of odd numbers in fine goods at a low price. If you have just two pair of portieres ask for odds. Be sure and call before buying.

## CHAMBERLIN.

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## THE BARRETT HOUSE.

A PERMANENT NEW FIRE-PROOF HOTEL IN CHICAGO OPEN TO THE WORLD



No advance in rates to World's Fair patrons. World's Fair engagements now made. We require no cash in advance, but we want first-class, responsible people. For further information and reservation of room address

W. S. SAITER, Manager, may 5-9 6 4-104

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To the Superior Court of said County: The petition of R. J. Maclean and E. G. Langley, of the county of Fulton, said state, E. S. Curtis, of Rochester, New York, and Joseph H. Shepherd, of Toronto, Ont., respectfully shows that they desire for themselves and their successors to be incorporated for a term of twenty (20) years, with the privilege of renewal, under the corporate name and style of the Atlanta Business University.

The object of said incorporation is the encouragement of the arts and sciences, the dissemination of knowledge and the personal gain of its stockholders. The peculiar business they desire to carry on is teaching the theory and practice of business, and instruction in all branches of knowledge; the preparation, publication and sale of papers, pamphlets, textbooks and all kinds of printed matter, and for the carrying out of said purposes petitioners desire the right and privilege to buy, lease, sell, incumber, or otherwise deal in, as may be necessary to the accomplishment of said purposes, property of all kinds, real and personal; to make contracts, to sue and be sued, to have and use a common seal, make by-laws and elect officers, to do all things necessary to the carrying out of the purposes hereinbefore enumerated; and to do all things allowed by law to corporations of a similar nature.

Petitioners desire to establish and maintain, incident to their business, business college, shorthand school, school of penmanship and art, normal training school, school of elocution and business preparatory school, and do all things necessary to the successful conduct of said institutions.

Petitioners desire that their capital stock be ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars, one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars of which shall be actually paid in before commencing business, and with the privilege of increasing said capital stock to fifty thousand (\$50,000.00) dollars.

Their principal place of business will be in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, and they desire the privilege of establishing branch institutions and doing business elsewhere as they may desire.

DOUGLASS, BREWSTER & HOWELL, Attorneys.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court in and for said county, hereby certify that the above is a true copy from the files of this office, of the petition for charter of the Atlanta Business University.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, this 26th day of April, 1893.

G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.

may 2 4t tues

## P. J. FALLON &amp; CO.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

Brick, Stone and Frame Buildings.

Estimates cheerfully furnished on all classes of work.

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TELEPHONE 1439.

## OPIUM

Morphine Habit Cured in 12 to 30 days. No pay till cured. Permanent cure. Price, \$5.00. Dec 17 sat tues 21 wk

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\$0.10  
\$0.05

## W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE NOT RIP.

Best Gait Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold every where. Everybody should wear them. It is a duty you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify.

## CHAMBERLIN.

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FURNITURE

Another new lot of Parlor Goods just received, and if the lot are some of the most magnificent odd pieces ever shown to the trade. Also a new line in medium-priced Oak Suits for sitting room and parlor.

In Bedroom Furniture we defy the world to produce better goods for the money. We are determined to sell the best at the lowest prices, and can show suits from \$18 to \$1,000.

Full and complete line in Rockers, Hall Seats and Chairs. In Dining Room goods we can certainly please the most fastidious, as well as the most conservative buyer. Also Hat Racks, Swinging Mirrors, Folding Beds, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, etc., etc.

## CHAMBERLIN.

JOHNSON &amp; CO.

## SHOES

Our shoes do not melt in water. They are made of leather, and, strange, but true, they are made by hand, and they are made for Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. We discontinued our men's goods in order to improve our facilities in ladies', misses' and children's goods. We find the present arrangement suits space now for the ladies to take all the time necessary to a comfortable fit. We keep all the best materials in shoes, boots and slippers. See the stock before buying your shoes. We think we can save you money, as the best is the cheapest.

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Concerning the matter of diamonds, do you know that we are the only direct importers in the south? Do you know that we evade altogether the New York importers' profit and give our customers the benefit of this advantage?

We can sell you a fine stone at the same price that many others charge for imperfect goods. We keep only flawless diamonds. Come and see us about it. J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

# look here!

do you know that there are lots of dealers who are imposing on you? they are selling an old oscar pepper whisky that is not genuine.

we are agents for the "pure quill;" you can tell it by its green label and cap.

**bluthenthal & bickart,**  
**"b. & b."**

44 and 46, marietta street. 'phone, 378.

"canadian club,"  
"schlitz milwaukee beer,"  
"goulet champagne,"  
"four case whisky."

**You Are Cordially Invited**

To visit our newly fitted-up mantel parlors at 115, 117 and 119 W. Mitchell street, which we have just refurnished and decorated. Sixty different styles of mantels, all made by ourselves here in Atlanta. Everything guaranteed.

**MAY MANTEL CO.**

20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of **MEN and WOMEN.**

**Dr. W. W. Bowes**

ATLANTA, GA.,  
**SPECIALIST IN**  
**Chronic, Nervous, Blood**  
**and Skin Diseases.**

**VARICOCELE** and Hydrocele permanently cured in every case.  
**NERVOUS** debility, seminal losses, dependency, effects of bad habits.  
**STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.**—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, quickly restored.  
**Blood and Skin diseases,** Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores.  
**Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble.**  
**Enlarged Prostate.**  
**Urethral Stricture** permanently cured without cutting or cauterizing, at home, with no interruption of business.  
Send 6c. in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address **Dr. W. W. Bowes, 23 Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.**

Hello, 672!

Is that Standard Wagon Co.?

Yes.

Customer says: "I have decided to take that buggy and harness I was looking at this morning."

"All right; we will have it fitted up properly, so you can get it in time for afternoon drive."

Our goods are easily sold.

**Standard Wagon Co.,**  
38 and 40 Walton St.

**Electro**  
**poise**

Prompt to act and correct in results. It kills the germs of disease and restores the vitality.

**Insomnia**  
**Nervous**  
**Diseases**

cannot remain in the system when this instrument is used.

**Atlantic Electropoise Co.**  
Gould Building, ATLANTA, GA.

Register at the City Tax Collector's Office, Chamber of Commerce Building, for the City Water Bonds Election. Books close Thursday, May 11th.

## ALL EYES ON US.

Georgia's Fruit and Mineral Lands Attract the Country's Attention.

MANY INQUIRIES ARE BEING RECEIVED

The State Should Have Some Publication Containing Information—It Would Draw Settlers and Investors.

Georgia's fruit and mineral lands are attracting attention from one side of the country to the other. Inquiries are coming every day for information concerning them. All the real estate dealers get inquiries in their daily mail and the statehouse officers receive a great many. Most of the inquiries come to the secretary of state. Yesterday General Phil Cook, secretary of state, received a letter from Ohio, and another from Idaho, asking for information.

D. O. Webster, a lawyer of Mr. Vernon, O., wrote that a number of young men of his city contemplate locating in the south and he asked for any reports which the state may have on fruit industry in Georgia. He said that his friends wanted to get an idea of the field before they came to make a personal investigation.

The other letter was dated at Camp Lost River, Ida. This correspondent wrote that he is a prospector, and he wanted to know if there are mountain minerals in this state belonging to the state. He wished to know about the terms and conditions given to prospectors by the state for acquiring title.

Similar letters are constantly received at my office," said General Cook, "and I am sorry to say there is not a single paper published by the state for distribution giving any history of its geologic formation, or of its products of any kind. The state's mines and mineral resources, its timber, its water power, its products and more recently, its fruit culture, its churches, schools and railway facilities are all acquired after by intelligent people from the west who wish to move south. A cheap handbook published by the authority of the state for distribution among such inquirers would do more to diffuse a proper knowledge of the resources of the state among the people of distant states and bring more immigrants into it than all the agents that have been or will be appointed by the state. Is it not strange that the legislature composed entirely of land owners should persistently refuse to make any appropriation for the publication of such information? In discussing this question with an old friend of mine I suggested that it was possible, by a proper policy, to increase the value of much land in our state to \$50 per acre. The old gentleman straightened himself and exclaimed most earnestly that if his land was ever worth \$50 per acre, it would ruin him to pay the tax. He owned about one thousand acres, valued at \$2 per acre. I trust that some of the land companies of the state and those interested in the fruit growing sections, will furnish the information asked for, as there is nothing in this department to supply the inquirers."

Governor Northern favored the publication of a pamphlet, and the subject was discussed some last fall, but nothing was done by the legislature. An elaborate book is not needed, but something concise would give the information desired and bring the state in a year a hundred times as much capital as the publication would cost.

**Eve's Daughter's.**  
Marion Harland, on pages 103 and 445 of her popular work, "Eve's Daughters, or, Common Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother," says:

"For the aching back—should it be slow in recovering its normal strength—an Allcock's Porous Plaster is an excellent comforter, combining the sensation of the sustained pressure of a strong, warm hand with certain tonic qualities developed in the wearing. It should be kept over the seat of uneasiness for several days—in obstinate cases, for, perhaps, a fortnight."

"For pain in the back wear an Allcock's Porous Plaster constantly, renewing as it wears off. This is an invaluable support when the weight on the small of the back becomes heavy and the aching incessant."

Purity and wholesomeness are the physician's endorsement of Angostura Bitters, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists.

WITHOUT PAIN OR CONFINEMENT.

**Opium and Whisky Habits Cured at Your Home.**  
Patients continue business while under treatment. Whisky and all other drugs stopped immediately on beginning treatment—do not need them. The treatment is guaranteed to compare with it. Have given special study and practice to these diseases for the past twenty years, with continuous and successful increase in practice. Book of cures free. B. M. Woolley, M.D., Atlanta, Ga.

**For Rent,**  
second story Constitution building. Electric lights and heating complete. Centrally located. The new bridge on Forsyth street will soon be completed. Call upon W. A. Hemphill, business manager.

**FRENCH LESSONS.**  
LESSONS IN FRENCH by the current and quickest methods are given at the Berlitz School of Languages, No. 17 E. Cain st.; classes are constantly being formed for beginners and advanced pupils; a trial lesson free. Address Professor B. Collonge, Principal.

**To the Intelligent Smoker.**  
Owing to the demand for my Havana cigars I have removed my factory to No. 5 Broad street, where I have better facilities. I select the best leaf tobacco personally in the district of Cuba, and bring it direct to the Atlanta custom house. I will be pleased to have all the smokers call at my factory to inspect the making of them and see the material used.  
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